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WESTERN PACIFIC REGIONAL FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

PACIFIC ISLANDS FISHERY NEWS

A Publication of the Western Pacific Fisheries Council Volume Two, Number Two October 1988

A COUNCIL AUTHORIZED BY THE FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1976 (P.L. 94-265)
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National Marine Fisheries Service
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62ND WESTERN PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL MEETING
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii

The 62nd Council meeting, held August 8-11, in Kailua-Kona brought forth a number of proposed actions on issues regarding the four FMP areas under Council jurisdiction.

BOTTOMFISH AND SEAMOUNT GROUNDFISH

MEMBERS APPOINTED

The Council appointed four fishermen and their alternates to represent the Ho'omalu Zone and Mau Zone fishermen (each zone is alotted two representatives) on the Bottomfish Advisory Review Board.

The Council welcomes **JOHN YOUNG**, owner and captain of "Sailfisher", and **STEVE JACKSON**, owner of "Pi'iola", as the primary representatives of the Ho'omalu Zone fishermen. Their alternates are **DANE JOHNSON**, captain of "Kawame'e", and **JAN STRAATSMA**, captain of "Ohana Kai". All representatives for this zone are based on O'ahu.

Fishermen appointed to represent the Mau Zone are, **NORMAN RAPOZO**, owner and captain of "4 of Hearts" from Kaua'i, and **WILLIAM CHOY**, owner and captain of "Mokulehua" from Mau'i. The designated alternate for Mr. Rapozo is **DENNIS EGUCHI**, owner and captain of "Plus One" out of Kaua'i, and Mr. Choy's alternate is **"MAKA" HOOKALA**, owner and captain of "Na Ali'i Kai" from O'ahu.

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) members are **SAM POOLEY**, Industry Economist and **PETER MILONE**, Resource Management Specialist. The State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) has slots for two representatives. The Council selected **DON LEONG** from Wing Sing Seafood, Inc. to represent the marketing and processing sector. **GLEN TANOUE** from Tropics Seafood is Mr. Leong's alternate. Both industry representatives are from O'ahu.

BOTTOMFISH MINIMUM SIZE INCREASE ENCOURAGED

Based on the alarming increase in the commercial catch of smaller bottomfish, the Council is encouraging the State of Hawaii to increase the minimum size requirement for commercially sold bottomfish caught in the Main Hawaiian Islands, particularly for opakapaka, onaga, ehu, and white ulua. **(see Bottomfish Annual Report on page two).**

CRUSTACEANS

Planning is underway to framework the Crustaceans Fishery Management Plan. The framework FMP will allow a faster response to correct management problems in the fishery. The work is being outlined by Council staff and the Plan Monitoring Team.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has asked the Council to require rot-out panels in lobster traps to prevent ghostfishing. Some people believe that when traps are lost, these traps continue to fish and the animals that are trapped cannot escape. The Council is working with the NMFS Honolulu Laboratory and Fathoms Plus, the manufacturer of the majority of traps used locally, and has requested all data and information available regarding this issue in trap design.

On another lobster note, it's been rumored that U.S. lobster boats have started or are contemplating fishing the waters of Tonga and Fiji. Because of those countries' geographic proximity to American Samoa, the Council Members from American Samoa expressed concern that these large boats might discover lobster in their waters and quickly fish out American Samoa's limited or fragile resources.

PRECIOUS CORALS

The Precious Corals Plan Monitoring Team and Council staff members are defining and outlining data collection requirements for **EXPERIMENTAL FISHING PERMIT** operations. It appears likely that a scientific observer will be required to be onboard each vessel fishing with an EFP.

Maui Divers of Hawaii, Limited is applying for an EFP. The Council will be reviewing this application at its meeting November 29-30, 1988.

PELAGIC FISHERIES

The fisheries zone under the Council's jurisdiction is larger than 1.5 million square miles. The enforcement resources of the Coast Guard and the NMFS are modest. Most of the surveillance effort is carried out by Coast Guard aircraft with surface patrols in the waters around American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam and the Hawaiian Islands. In an effort to increase enforcement coverage, the Council has asked the CINCPAC command to provide sighting information on their flights between Hawaii and Guam over areas where there is anticipated high levels of foreign fishing and where fishing violations are most likely to occur.

INSIDE HIGHLIGHTS

Bottomfish Annual Report
"Gearing up for limited entry"
Native Hawaiian Fishing Rights
Fisherman Profile:Jim Cook
Drift-Gillnet Fishing

1987 BOTTOMFISH ANNUAL REPORT

The 1987 Annual Report for the Fishery Management Plan for the **BOTTOMFISH AND SEAMOUNT GROUNDFISH FISHERIES OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC REGION** is completed and available at the Council office. The report lists several major recommendations made by theBottomfish Plan Monitoring team (BPMT) for Council consideration.

JOINT INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT OF THE SEAMOUNT GROUNDFISH FISHERY

Hancock Seamounts, located northwest of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, once supported a full-scale armorhead commercial fishery, conducted by both Soviet and Japanese vessels.

Foreign fishermen overfished the armorhead stocks resulting in a moratorium recommended by the Council on all commercial fishing activities in the area in an attempt to rebuild the stock. Although the closure has been in effect for nearly four years, no sustained increase in recruitment is evident. It is believed that the juvenile amorhead leave Hancock Seamounts for the deep sea and commingle with other juveniles from other seamounts. After a period of growth, they randomly return to any seamount. Since only ten percent of the armorhead stock is within the U.S. EEZ, the moratorium is unlikely to provide sufficient protection of a spawning stock to allow increases in stock size in the future.

The BPMT believes that the health of the pelagic amorhead stocks of Hancock Seamounts depends on international management of the seamount fisheries.

CONSIDERATION OF SIZE LIMITS IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS BOTTOMFISH FISHERY

For years noticeable quantities of small-sized (under 1 lb) bottomfish have been sold in Hawaii's seafood market.

Stephen Ralston and Kurt Kawamoto (NMFS) have analyzed catch data on Hawaiian bottomfish stocks and found evidence that some species are being overfished, particularly opakapaka, onaga, ehu, and white ulua. The BPMT therefore recommends that the Council continue working toward the implementation of meaningful size limits on the commercial sale of bottomfish that are caught in Hawaiian waters.

Because bottomfish are found in both Federal and State waters, especially in the main Hawaiian Islands, such action will be carried out in close cooperation with the State of Hawaii.

Presently, the minimum size for onaga, opakapaka and white ulua is defined by the Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS). In the State's effort to make management more responsive to the fishery, the DLNR is considering removing the minimum size regulations from the HRS to Administrative Rules. If this is accomplished, the decision making process would be conducted by the DLNR and would function in a timely manner relative to the changing needs of the fishery.

RESOLUTION OF DISPARITIES IN HAWAII BOTTOMFISH DATA BASES

It is evident that NWHI bottomfish catches are significantly under-reported to the State. Wide differences exist between the HDAR (Hawaii Division of Aquatic Resources) catch statistics for NWHI bottomfish and the NMFS (National Marine Fisheries Service) Honolulu Lab monitoring program figures of landings at wholesale markets. The BPMT recommends that the Council establish a task force (composed of NMFS, HDAR, Council personnel and NWHI bottomfish fishermen) to help resolve the data problem and to outline the best means of gathering data for stock assessment and other plan monitoring purposes.

PARTICIPATION OF SCIENTISTS FROM AMERICAN SAMOA, GUAM, AND THE CNMI IN PLAN MONITORING TEAM MEETINGS

The problems of the fisheries for bottomfish in Hawaii have received the most attention from the BPMT to date because these problems have been most intense in Hawaii. The BPMT now expects to devote more attention to the bottomfish fisheries in American Samoa, Guam, and the CNMI and wishes to have a scientist from each of these areas named to the BPMT. Participation of scientists from these areas would be particularly helpful in evaluating information on the status of the fisheries in these locations. The annual review of the fisheries is the most important function of the Plan Monitoring Team and it is therefore important that representatives from American Samoa, Guam, and the CNMI be named to the BPMT.

1987 HAWAII BOTTOMFISH STATISTICS

Bottomfish landings (lbs)	1,869,000
Weighted Average price ($/lb)	3.10
Total fleet revenue ($)	5,400,000
Number of vessels	28
Number of trips	134
Total days fished	938
Average catch per trip (lbs)	6,239

Source: 1987 Bottomfish Annual Report

FISHING RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

Pacific Fisheries Consultants has been awarded the contract for a project examining native Hawaiian fishing rights. The project is being funded by the Council and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

The study will be conducted in two phases, the first being directed at the rights of native Hawaiian fishermen fishing for bottomfish in offshore waters in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, and the second to encompass their rights to harvest deep-dwelling bottomfish, crustaceans, precious corals and open ocean fish, including tunas, in offshore areas surrounding the entire Hawaiian island chain (Main Hawaiian Islands as well as the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands).

The Council's limited entry program leaves open the possibility of giving preferential treatment to native Hawaiians.

The basic thrust of the study will be to collect, catalog and authenticate evidence which could provide the basis for preferential treatment or privileged status for native Hawaiian fishermen in the various fisheries under Federal regulation. The determination for preferential treatment will be based on the conclusions of this research.

The Council is planning to conduct similar research for American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) and Guam.

FISHERIES HABITAT POLICY

The Council adopted a fisheries habitat policy to better integrate fisheries habitat concerns into the fishery management plans. The policy allows the Council to comment and make recommendations on any activity undertaken or proposed by government agencies that might affect the habitat of a fishery resource.

The Council is working with the Army Corps of Engineers and the National Marine Fisheries Service to identify projects which may affect a fishery habitat under Federal jurisdiction.

OBSERVERS ON FISHING BOATS

The Council is opposed to the observer policy proposed by NMFS which would force fishermen to bear all costs associated with required observers.

Instead, the Council supports the policy proposed by the Marine Fisheries Advisory Committee (MAFAC), which would require the Federal government to pay all observer costs. The Council feels that the NMFS policy would unjustly discriminate against small-scale fisheries.

Since management of EEZ fisheries is management of national natural resources, it is logical for the Federal government to pick up the tab. MAFAC has further recommended that the costs of liability insurance covering observers also be paid by the U.S. government and not be considered a business expense payable by vessel owners. This issue will be discussed further at the upcoming 63rd Council meeting in November.

THE DRIFT-GILLNET PROBLEM

Drift-gillnet fleets from Japan, Korea and Taiwan harvest hundreds of thousands of metric tons of squid and fish in the Central, North Pacific and Subarctic waters each year. In the process, the drift gillnet fleets incidentally kill marine mammals, seabirds, marlin, salmon, tuna and other marine resources in troubling numbers. In March of 1983, for example, the Coast Guard apprehended a 140 foot Japanese gillnetter approximately 20 miles within the EEZ of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands whose catch consisted of 57 striped marlin, 12 swordfish, 401 mahimahi, 872 albacore tuna, 2191 skipjack tuna, 152 amberjack, 659 pomfret, 32 sharks, 23 bigeye tuna, 2 billfish, 69 porpoises and 682 squid.

Additionally, approximately 50 Taiwanese drift gillnet vessels are now competing with American albacore trollers in the South Pacific between New Zealand and Tahiti. American troll vessels have run into poorly marked gillnets, necessitating the dangerous process of cutting the netting from propeller shafts by hand. They have also caught a sizeable amount of net-marked albacore tuna which have been sold at a lower price at the market.

The non-selectivity of drift gillnet fishing and its resultant adverse effect on fishery resources is of major concern. This method of fishing has been likened to strip mining of the ocean, with drift gillnet fleets deploying 30,000 miles or more of net wall every night in the north Pacific between Hawaii and Alaska seven months of the year. The Forum Fisheries Agency is convening a meeting on November 3 and 4 in Fiji to assess the impact of drift gillnet fishing on troll and longline albacore fishing. Approximately 15 South Pacific countries are expected to send representatives.

Since March of 1987, the Council has prohibited foreign vessels from using drift gillnets in the Western Pacific EEZ through its fishery management plan for Pelagic Species. Domestic vessels are also prohibited from using this type of equipment unless authorized, for experimental purposes, by the Southwest Regional Director of the NMFS. Still, the ever-growing problem of drift gillnet fishing cannot be resolved without cooperation on an international level.

WESTERN PACIFIC FISHERIES COUNCIL

PETER R. BARCINAS
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Pago Pago, A. Samoa
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RAY TULAFONO
Pago Pago, A. Samoa

EXPANSION OF DATA GATHERING PROGRAMS IN GUAM AND THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS TO INCLUDE MORE SITES

Although substantial progress has been made in collecting data from each of these island areas, greater breadth of coverage is needed. The BPMT recommends expanding the existing commercial landings data collecting programs in the CNMI to include markets on Tinian and Rota and to include more of the small wholesale/retail outlets (e.g., hotels) on Guam. Increased coverage of these market sectors would help the team to understand trends in the bottomfish fisheries of these two regions.

IMPROVED BIOLOGICAL STATISTICS FOR BOTTOMFISH STOCKS IN AMERICAN SAMOA, GUAM, AND NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

Better species identification and more data on bottomfish sizes are needed for biological assessment of the stock in each of these island areas. Further work to improve fishing effort statistics and information concerning the location of catch are highly desirable and also should be encouraged.

CONTINUED COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE AMERICAN SAMOA DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES AND NMFS ON JOINT ASSESSMENT OF BOTTOMFISH STOCKS IN AMERICAN SAMOA

Due to the apparent boom-bust cycle of the bottomfish fishery in American Samoa, a continuation of the current collaborative research by the American Samoa Department of Marine and Wildlife Resources and the NMFS Honolulu Laboratory on the status of bottomfish stocks in American Samoa is important to either substantiate or disprove perceived social, biological and economic problems in the fishery. Particular attention will be devoted to the susceptibility of localized areas of productive bottomfish habitat (e.g., pinnacles and small banks) to be easily fished out.

GEARING UP FOR LIMITED ENTRY JANUARY 1, 1989

The new year will bring into effect the new **LIMITED ENTRY** program which was developed by the Western Pacific Fishery Council through amendment two of the Fishery Management Plan for Bottomfish and Seamount Groundfish.

The amendment does not change the current permit requirement for persons fishing in the Mau Zone (see map). However, all existing permits will expire December 31, 1988, and are to be replaced by permits that will be in force through 1989. There are no conditions limiting the number of permits or to whom they may be issued for fishing in the Mau Zone.

Permits for the Ho'omalu Zone and the Mau Zone may be obtained from the Western Pacific Program Office. Whether you are applying for a Ho'omalu Zone permit or a Mau Zone permit, you are encouraged to file your application early to minimize the risk of delays in issuing permits in time for the new year. Applications must be submitted to the Regional Director at least thirty (30) days before the permit is to be effective. If you believe you qualify for a limited access permit, and you want a permit by the January 1, 1989 effective date, you must submit an application and supporting documentation to the Southwest Region by December 1, 1988.

Permit applications should be submitted to Doyle Gates, Pacific Islands Coordinator, Western Pacific Program Office, 2570 Dole Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.

A person may only fish under one permit at a time. That is, if you hold a Ho'omalu Zone permit, you may not fish in the Mau Zone, and vice versa.

In addition to establishing the limited access program, the amendment to the fishery management plan requires that any person serving as the captain of a vessel covered by a Ho'omalu Zone permit must have attended a seminar conducted by the NMFS to ensure familiarity with protected species' laws and regulations which apply in the the NWHI and the species those laws are intended to protect. This requirement also goes into effect January 1, 1989.

Please contact **Doyle Gates** or **Peter Milone (808) 955-8831** if you have any questions, need further information on this program, or to schedule participation in a protected species seminar.

YEAR -TO-DATE COMPARISONS FOR 1987 AND 1988 HAWAII LOBSTER STATISTICS THROUGH SEPTEMBER

	1987	1988
Number of vessels -	11	9
Number of trips -	25	19
Total spiny lobster landings -	491,746	900,397
Legal spiny lobster landings -	275,964	617,375
Total slipper lobster landings -	323,063	239,085
Total spiny lobster CPUE -	0.94	1.50
Legal spiny CPUE -	0.53	1.03
Total slipper lobster CPUE -	0.62	0.40
Ex-vessel spiny lobster price-	$13.06/lb	$10.63/lb
Ex-vessel slipper lobster price-	$10.64/lb	$9.00/lb
Total lobster revenue for 1988 ———		$3.6 million

FISHERMAN PROFILE: JIM COOK

With this issue of Pacific Islands Fishery News, we begin a series of features on members of the fishing community. Our first "Fisherman Profile" introduces Jim Cook, 45, from Kaneohe, Hawaii.

Born and raised in Hawaii, Jim attended Punahou School and Arizona State University. A pilot, Jim flew for the National Forest Service in Idaho for a time and, upon his return to Hawaii, was an aerial spotter with the akule fleet before turning in his wings for the lure of the sea.

For the past twenty years, Jim has been involved in Hawaii's commercial fishing industry as captain and owner of various fishing boats. Presently he is part-owner of the recently converted tuna longliner the F/V KAIMI and the F/V PETITE I, an offshore lobster boat working the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

In 1983, Jim and his partner Sean Martin formed Pacific Ocean Producers, a fishing boat supply and provision company. The success of the company has allowed Jim and Sean to branch out into other areas of the fishing industry. Jim is especially pleased with the company's recent move toward the distribution of innovative monofilament longline gear developed by East Coast longline fisheries based on equipment used by Asian fisherman. The efficiency and durability of the new gear comes at an ideal time given the explosive growth of longline fishing and expanding markets for fresh tuna in Hawaii in recent years.

From his many years of experience in the industry, Jim advocates informed development of fisheries. He advises potential newcomers to a fishery to get ahold of information on production and prices to get a realistic feel for each particular fishery. Jim believes that too many fishing and financial failures are caused by fishermen knowing too little about the fishery they plan to enter.

Jim sees a need for better and more direct communication between the various State and Federal fishing agencies and fishermen as a means of improving the quality of the industry. In Jim's view, it would be ideal if Federal and State Fishery representatives, Council members and their staff could visit the docks on a weekly, if not daily basis to learn first-hand what problems fishermen are facing. He sees this as a very important need due to the highly volatile nature of the fishing industry.

TUNA-TUNA-TUNA

If October is any indication, this winter may produce record landings of bigeye tuna in Hawaii. The longline fleet which targets this species has grown from about 32 boats in 1987 to more than 53 boats at present. Not only are there more boats, but several have increased their fishing power by adapting monofilament longline gear used in the Gulf of Mexico's yellowfin tuna fishery. The gear is "shot" into the water to allow hooks to sink to the swimming depths of bigeye tuna. A line thrower or shooter is a standard item used in conjunction with monofilament mainline. This allows a longline boat to get its lines down deep, where the bigeye are, without long, hard-to-handle float drops and leaders.

The fattiest, freshest, and most carefully handled bigeye is exported to Japan, where it may receive from $3.50 to over $20.00 per pound for the top-grade fish. In 1987, nearly one million pounds of bigeye tuna was exported by U.S. fishermen to Japan. The export value of this product was between $6 and $7 million. Hawaii's share of this total is not known, but 10% is not an unreasonable estimate.

Based on conversations with buyers in Tokyo's Tsukiji Market, the world's prime market for fresh tuna, the U.S. fisheries attache in Japan reports strong demand for U.S. fresh tuna. In addition, a stronger yen (in relation to the U.S. dollar) has improved the climate for exporting Hawaii and U.S. tuna to Japan.

GASTRONOMICAL DELIGHTS

Baked Onaga
From the Maile Room,
Kahala Hilton

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1 1/2 to 2 pounds whole onaga
salt and pepper
1 tablespoon lemon juice
dried fennel leaves, optional
1/2 cup butter, melted
1/2 to 1 cup thinly sliced onion
3 tablespoons butter
2 medium potatoes
2 medium tomatoes, quartered
1/2 cup dry white wine
3 tablespoons Pernod
sprig of parsley
1 lemon, quartered

Preheat oven to 375°F. Clean fish and season inside and out with salt, pepper and lemon juice. Place fennel leaves inside fish. Brown fish on both sides in melted butter. Place fish in baking dish, pour over remaining butter, and bake for 10 minutes. Saute' onion in the 3 tablespoons of butter and place around fish. Bake another 10 minutes. Peel and thinly slice potatoes and parboil in salted water. Add potatoes to the fish and bake another 10 minutes. Add tomatoes and pour white wine over fish. Sprinkle with Pernod. Bake for another 5 minutes or until wine is evaporated. Place fish on a serving platter and arrange vegetables around it. Pour juices from the baking dish over fish. Garnish with parsley and lemon quarters.

The Council welcomes our readers to submit favorite seafood recipes which we will feature in our monthly publications.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Readers are invited to send letters on ocean oriented and fishery related topics. We hope to encourage a vast range of input from our readers. Please direct submissions to the **WESTERN PACIFIC REGIONAL FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL, 1164 Bishop Street, Suite 1405, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813, USA.**

CALENDER OF EVENTS
FISHERIES RELATED MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS

NOVEMBER 1988

ANNUAL NATIONAL MARINE TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE
October 31 - November 2, 1988, (Monday - Wednesday)
Baltimore, Maryland

FORUM FISHERIES AGENCY AND THE SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION: MEETING TO ASSESS THE EFFECTS OF GILLNET FISHING ON THE SOUTHERN ALBACORE TRAWL FISHERY
November 3-4, 1988
Suva, Fiji

BOTTOMFISH ADVISORY REVIEW BOARD (BARB) MEETING
November 10, 1988
Honolulu Laboratory

SIXTH SPECIAL MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT)
November 14 - 16, 1988, (Monday - Wednesday)
Madrid, Spain

63RD WESTERN PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL MEETING
November 28 - 30, 1988, (Monday - Wednesday)
Ala Moana Hotel
Honolulu, Hawaii

WORLD SYMPOSIUM ON FISHING GEAR & FISHING VESSEL DESIGN
November 21 - 24, 1988, (Monday - Thursday)
Hosted by Institute of Fisheries & Marine Technology
St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada

JANUARY 1989

CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TECHNOLOGY CONGRESS EEZ RESOURCES: TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT
January 22 - 26, 1989, (Sunday - Thursday)
Hawaiian Regent Hotel
Honolulu, Hawaii

MARINE FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE (MAFAC)
January 31 - February 2, 1989, (Tuesday - Thursday)
Capitol Holiday Inn
Washington, D.C.

FEBRUARY 1989

NATIONAL FISH AND SEAFOOD PROMOTIONAL COUNCIL
February 6 - 8, 1989, (Monday - Wednesday)
Honolulu, Hawaii

ORIENTATION FOR NEW FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL MEMBERS
February 8 - 9, 1989, (Wednesday - Thursday)
National Marine Fisheries Service
Washington, D.C.

44TH SSC MEETING
February 13 - 14, 1989, (Monday - Tuesday)
Ala Moana Hotel
Honolulu, Hawaii

64TH WPRFMC COUNCIL ADVISORY PANEL
February 15, 1989, (Wednesday)
COUNCIL MEETING
February 16 - 17, 1989, (Thursday - Friday)
Ala Moana Hotel
Honolulu, Hawaii

MARCH 1989

PACIFIC BASIN DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (PBDC)
Governors Winter Meeting
March 1 - 2, 1989, (Wednesday - Thursday)
Washington, D.C.

FORUM FISHERIES AGENCY
U.S. Treaty Annual Consultations
March 9 - 10, 1989, (Thursday - Friday)
Honiara, Solomon Islands

MAGNUSON FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT REAUTHORIZATION HEARINGS
March/April 1989, (Tentative)
Washington, D.C.